It is appreciated that, in response to user selection of element B, not all of the elements A1-A4 may be deactivated. For example, element A1 may remain active. In this manner, a shortcut is created between tasks. For instance, in the microcontroller design tool in which element A is associated with the Device Editor subsystem and element B is associated with the Application Editor subsystem, a user may move from a task in the Application Editor subsystem directly to a task in the Device Editor subsystem without traversing through all of the intervening tasks. For example, the A16 user can move directly between a task associated with any of the elements B1-B4 to the task associated with element A1, and vice versa. Thus, the user does not have to leave a task in the Application Editor subsystem, enter the Device Editor subsystem, next enter a specific task within the Device Editor subsystem, and then reverse these steps to return to the task in the Application Editor subsystem; instead, the user moves directly to the task in the Device Editor subsystem, then directly back to the task in the Application Editor subsystem. However, the user is still presented with only a limited number of choices that are intelligently selected and enforced by activating and deactivating certain elements. Thus, as opposed to a conventional wizard approach, a user has greater flexibility and freedom of movement, but the user is still provided with a degree of organization and guidance, in contrast to a conventional free form approach.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

A17 6. (AMENDED) The method of Claim 5 wherein said microcontroller is designed according to a programmable single-chip architecture.

A18 16. (AMENDED) The computer system of Claim 15 wherein said microcontroller is designed according to a programmable single-chip architecture.